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REPORT
OF
THE COMMITTEE
TO
THE GENERAL MEETING
OF
The British and Foreign
School Society,

November 1814.

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British and Foreign School Society.

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It is confidently expected that the following Report of the progress now making by this Institution will be received by its Patrons and Friends with the most lively satisfaction. Long, too long have the efforts of the Society been greatly cramped. To the firm, manly and steady support of the Royal Dukes must in a great measure be attributed its preservation; and the public may now see that the Committee, so far from suffering difficulties to abate their zeal, have redoubled their exertions.

From late information it appears that the friends to universal education begin to be sensible of the necessity of making a combined effort, and that Auxiliary Societies are about to be formed in different parts of the kingdom, which will remit half their funds to the Parent Institution, and reserve the other half for the establishment and support of Schools in the districts where such Societies are formed.

The friends to religious liberty, and those who have the best interests of the great mass of our poor population sincerely at heart, are earnestly requested to take the circumstances of the Parent Institution into serious consideration.

The following statement, which has lately been partially circulated, will show the present situation and views of the Society :

British and Foreign School Society.

“ The importance of the British System of Education to the best interests of mankind is so universally acknowledged, that no arguments are now requisite to recommend it to public notice.

“ The British and Foreign School Society is established for the promotion of schools in all parts of the world; and as it is apprehended that many benevolent persons, who would be gratified with its success, are not acquainted with the pecuniary burthens which retard its progress, the following particulars are respectfully stated :

“ During the first ten years of the labours of the founder of the British System, by reason of having no established committee nor funds adequate for the building of school-rooms, training of masters, and making the requisite preparations for the diffusion of his plan, he became involved in debt, and experienced difficulties which threatened the absolute ruin of his affairs, and the entire suppression of his method of instruction.

“ At this juncture, in 1808, he was extricated by the prompt exertions of a few persons, who at sundry times have advanced above 6000*l.*, and have also devoted much of their time and personal exertion to support so useful an establishment, without which it is pro-

bable that the world would not now have been in possession of this valuable Institution.

“ By these exertions a great number of schools have been established in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the system has been introduced into Asia, Africa, and America, by persons trained and qualified at the Parent Institution. In less than seven years, many thousand children of both sexes have been rescued from ignorance, and have been directed into the paths of virtue and piety.

“ At this important period the most unexpected facilities present themselves for the spread of the British System throughout Europe. The anxiety of benevolent persons on the Continent ought to be regarded as an imperious call upon the sympathy and assistance of Britons, to furnish the pre-requisites of qualified School-masters and Lessons in the various European languages. It must be obvious that so great a burthen for the public good ought not to be suffered to press on a few disinterested individuals, and that some effectual means ought to be taken to place the funds of so important an Institution on a respectable footing, and enable the Committee to extend the blessing of universal education to every part of the world.

“ Hitherto no active steps have been taken to accomplish this desirable object. Those who advanced their property to save the plan from destruction have waited in patience, and have laboured to promote the general good, in the fullest confidence that, when the public should be convinced of the importance of the work, they would then liberally contribute to place it upon a firm foundation. That period is now arrived. Persons in general are convinced of the great utility of the British and Foreign School Society; and it is presumed that an appeal to their generosity will not be fruitless, when it is considered that far larger sums are easily raised for objects of inferior importance.

“ The sum required to relieve this society from its difficulties, and place it upon a respectable and efficient foundation, is estimated at 10,000*l*; and it surely would be thought an unwarrantable reflection on British liberality to say that for such a purpose it would be difficult to raise such an amount. The plan now proposed is, that 100 individuals should each of them either subscribe or undertake to raise the sum of 100*l*. among their friends, to be applied to the firm establishment of the British and Foreign School Society. If this can be accomplished, the annual subscriptions of the public will be sufficient to carry on the Institution; and no impediment would remain to the most active exertions for diffusing the blessings of knowledge to the population of the whole world.

“ The Finance Committee strongly recommend to the friends of universal education the adoption of this plan, and will be happy to receive the names of such gentlemen as may be willing to unite in this effort.

“ It is proposed that, as the money shall be received, it shall be immediately invested in the public funds in the names of SAMUEL WHITBREAD, M. P., JOHN JACKSON, M. P., SAMUEL HOARE, jun., and WILLIAM ALLEN, as trustees; and if in the course of two years, reckoning from 1st Jan. 1815, it does not, with accumulated interest, amount to the sum of 10,000/, the contributors shall receive their principal and interest, if they desire it, or it shall be applied in such way as each shall direct.

“ CHARLES BARCLAY;	S. W. TRACEY,	} Finance Committee.”
R. H. MARTEN,	SAMUEL WHITBREAD,	
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At present the sums paid in, and invested in the Bank of England, are as follow :

The Duke of Bedford	£.100	Brought forward	£.1208 16
Lord Webb Seymour	100		
S. Whitbread, M. P.	100	<i>By John J. Nivens of Leeds</i>	
Sir John Jackson, M. P.	100	<i>(in part).</i>	
Richard Reynolds	100	J. B. Charlesworth, Leeds	5 5
John Scandret Harford	100	John Hebblethwaite	5 5
William Allen	100	John Birkbeck, Settle...	5 5
Robert Owen, Esq.	100	Mary Birkbeck	2 2
S. Hoare, jun. Lombard-Street	100	Esther Birkbeck.....	2 2
<i>Former Loan converted into Gift.</i>		Samuel Clapham, Leeds	5 0
Ebenezer Maitland	100	George Banks	5 0
<i>By Jonathan Backhouse</i>		Robert Elam	5 0
<i>of Darlington.</i>		George Eddison.....	5 5
Thos. Backhouse, Dar-		William Hey, Esq.	5 0
lington	10 10	John Clapham	2 0
J. Backhouse and Sons	50 0	Abm. Dickinson and Son	5 0
Edward Pease	10 10	William Smith	5 0
Joseph Pease	10 10	Jarvis Benson	1 0
William Janson	1 1	William Aldham	1 1
John Janson, jun.	1 1	John Blayds, Esq. Leeds	5 5
James Janson	2 2	Benj. Gott, Esq.	5 0
William Cudworth ..	0 10 6	Archibald Nevius	2 2
Joseph Sams	0 10 6	James Brown	2 2
Benj. Flounders, Yarm	10 10	William Naylor, Bramley	1 1
Anonymous	2 15	T. S. B. Reade, Leeds ..	2 2
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<i>By William Corston of</i>		John Broadhead	1 1
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Mrs. Mary Unwin, Castle		Wm. Leatham Wakefield	5 0
Heddingham	10 0		85
Mr. Laury Rowe, Brentford	10 0	<i>By Richard Taylor</i>	
Mr. M. Lowdon, Black-		<i>of Shoe Lane (in part).</i>	
friars Road	1 1	John Christie, Esq. ...	10 10
Mrs. E. Church, Bedford	1 0	Robert Christie, Esq. ...	10 10
Messrs. Barclay, Tritton,		Messrs. Longman and	
and Co., Lombard-Str.	21 0	Dickinson	5 0
David Bevan, Esq.	10 10	Messrs. R. and A. Taylor	10 10
John Tritton, jun. Esq. ..	5 5		36 1 0
Benj. Angel, Isleworth ..	50 0		
	108 16	Total -	£.1530 6
Carried forward	£.1208 16		

Contributions for this purpose are received by Hoares, Barnetts, and Co., Bankers, Lombard-Street; by the Treasurer Wm. Allen, Plough-Court, Lombard-Street; and the Secretary, Joseph Fox, Argyll-Street, Oxford-Street.

N.B. Many persons having intimated to M. Martin, the Protestant minister from Bourdeaux, that they were desirous of sending some books for the use of the Church at Bourdeaux, and the University at Montauban, as well as for the diffusion of general information throughout France, concerning the public and religious Institutions in this country; the public are hereby informed that books and publications intended for the above purposes, may be addressed to Mr. Joseph Fox, No. 22, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, who will from time to time forward them to their proper destination.

REPORT.

THE present General Meeting is held according to the VIIIth Rule for the government of the Institution, which directs that at the Meeting to be held in November, a Report shall be presented concerning the proceedings of all other Institutions, at home and abroad, established on the British System.

The Committee have the pleasure to state that their exertions for the diffusion of the British System of Education continue to meet with increasing success both at home and abroad. They have received the most pleasing Reports from many of the Schools which have been established in the United Kingdom. These Schools may all be considered as so many streams proceeding from the Parent Source in the Metropolis; and it is hoped that each of them will ere long burst out into a multitude of rivulets, which shall universally change the barren surface of the wilderness into a fruitful field, and enrich our land with moral blessings.

The Committee have received interesting Reports from Abergavenny, Bath, Blandford, Bristol, Bury St. Edmunds, Chudleigh, Camberwell, Coggeshall, Derby, Ditchling, Dublin, East Looe, Exeter, Falmouth, Farnham, Folkstone, Godalming, Halifax, High Wycomb, Horncastle, Isle of Man, Isle of Wight, Kingsland and Newington, Limerick, Leighton, Lewes, Luton, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Shields, Norwich, Peckham, Saltash, Sheffield, Streat-ham, Swansea, Tavistock, Troy Town, Tyne-mouth, Wadebridge, Woburn, Youghall.

It would occupy too much time to detail the particular circumstances of the Schools in these places, which are generally in a very prosperous state; but to gratify those who wish to know further particulars of the advance of the System, a fuller account will be given in an Appendix to the printed Report.

There are, however, a few circumstances which are of so interesting a nature that they must not be withheld from this Report. At Manchester there has this year been an addition to the School of 400 girls. The boys, it is said, have decreased in consequence of their again procuring employ in the manufactories: this is a powerful argument for the importance of the System among manufacturing districts, where it is requisite for the children to learn in a very short time.

The Committee rejoice to learn that the liberal plan which the British System embraces, continues to receive increasing patronage from a generous public in the various parts of the Kingdom where it is established and known ; and they are persuaded that a due consideration of its various advantages will still procure it all that support which is essential to make it universally efficient. In the Report from Halifax, there is a pleasing mixture of the children of *six* denominations of Christians in the School, which consists of 502 children, and the numbers of each denomination are very considerable ; there are 75 of the Established Church, 113 Independents, 36 Unitarians, 188 Methodists of the Old Connection, 63 of the New Connection of Methodists, and 27 Baptists. Here, were not the liberal plan of the British System adopted, out of 502 children, only 75 would receive Education ; the rest would remain exposed to all the effects of ignorance, and be left like barbarians in a civilized country, only because their parents attended other places of worship than the Established Church ; and for this religious sin of the parents, their poor children might be doomed to that ignorant blindness in which they were born. This circumstance proves that the British System is consonant to that toleration, which has for upwards of a century distinguished and strengthened this country. In other places, on the contrary,

the Established Church derives the chief advantage from this plan. At Tavistock there are 215 children of the Established Church, and only 39 of Dissenters of various denominations.

The School established at High Wycomb is in a prosperous state. There seems to be the greatest ardour for spreading the blessings of the System in that vicinity, and the liberality of the plan is duly appreciated. A Meeting was held in the Town Hall on the 9th of June 1814, Lord Viscount Mahon in the Chair, when the Society assumed the designation of "The Society for promoting general Education in High Wycomb and its Vicinity;" and the School founded by it is called "The School for Boys of all religious Denominations."

They have at present 168 boys in the School, and intend to erect a larger School Room when ground can be procured in a suitable spot. A new School has been organized at Neath Abbey, near Swansea, for 110 boys.—Another has been established at Folkstone, where Mr. Major, the Mayor, was peculiarly active in its formation, and the event excited considerable interest.—At Ditchling, near Brighton, a benevolent individual has erected a School House, and commenced under auspicious appearances, having applied to the Borough School for a Master.—And in the neighbourhood of Horncastle new Schools have been

established for a thousand children ! At Swansea, where there is a School for 229 boys, the System is so much esteemed that it is designed to make that a central School for the training of Schoolmasters, and from thence to extend the System throughout the principality of Wales. The Schools in Glasgow have been materially improved and extended, under the superintendence of Mr. MacRae, sent out originally from this Institution: and in the Schools at Edinburgh, both male and female Teachers have been instructed in the System. By a letter from a gentleman of Edinburgh, we also understand that hopes are entertained that the System will be established at Inverness, as the centre of Education for all the Highlands.

The Society for the Education of the Poor of Ireland, established in Dublin, continues according to its means to promote its beneficial object. Four Masters have been instructed in the System by Mr. Vevers, the Superintendent, sent out and partly supported by this Institution. The Committee are sorry to observe that, notwithstanding the importance of this Society in regard to the best interests of Ireland, its efforts are restrained through the narrowness of its finances.

In every place where a well organized School has been established, an opportunity is afforded of qualifying other persons as Teachers. At

Lewes in Sussex, several persons have been instructed; and the Committee of that School make it a point to receive a small payment from the person thus qualified, a moiety of which they always transmit to the fund of the Parent Institution.

The Royal Jubilee Schools at Newcastle-upon-Tyne merit particular notice; they are excellent models of the System for the Education of Children of both Sexes. The public spirit of this town is a striking example to the Kingdom at large: their Schools were established in commemoration of the fiftieth year of His Majesty's reign, and will remain a monument of that remarkable event in continued benefits to numerous successions of children, who will be taught to bless the memory of George the Third, as the patron of the Education of all classes of his people.

A lad who was qualified in the Newcastle School about a twelvemonth since, was employed by one of the proprietors of a very extensive colliery to organize a School for the children of the workpeople. At first the efforts of this gentleman did not meet with the countenance of the other proprietors, and he took the whole expense of fitting up and carrying on the School upon himself; but before the year was expired the beneficial effects of this School were so apparent

in the improved manners of the parents as well as the children, that the other proprietors insisted upon defraying all the expenses, leaving to the benevolent Founder of the School the gratification of having introduced a plan which had been found so beneficial to their general interests.

It is indeed a most gratifying consideration, that all the Reports from these Schools concur in stating that the habits of order and subordination which are induced by the discipline of the System are found most powerfully to operate upon the manners and conduct of the Children. The union which is effected between persons of different religious denominations, who contribute to their support, and associate in the management of these Schools, is also attended with the most beneficial effects: a general spirit of goodwill is excited between Christians of different names, whereby party zeal becomes extinguished in public good, and the rising generation are taught to consider each other as brethren striving only to excel in those acts and dispositions which tend to their own happiness and the commendation of their superiors.

Notwithstanding the benefits which have resulted from the establishment of these Schools, the Committee are sorry to observe that in several places the funds are not fully adequate to the requisite expenditure. On this account, the Com-

mittee earnestly recommend the adoption of a plan which has been found successful at Northampton, viz. the formation of Penny per Week Societies in every town, in aid of the Education of the poor.

In this Society at Northampton, they have 450 names on the list, producing £97 10s. per annum.

From the formation of such educational Associations the most beneficial effects would flow. The poor themselves might be enabled to contribute to the Education of their offspring, and in so doing have feelings engendered above the degree of pauperism; also benevolent dispositions would be encouraged in children of better condition to lay by a weekly portion of their pocket money to provide for the instruction of those poor children whose parents could not afford to send them to School.

The Committee have great satisfaction in referring to the exertions of the Ladies' Committee belonging to the Parent Institution, to place that essential part of the Establishment upon a respectable footing; and they hope that Ladies in general will be stimulated by the noble example which has already been set on behalf of the Female Department, and by their contributions give energy to a design which cannot fail greatly to advance the moral character of the poorer classes.

of the sex, and thereby promote the virtue and happiness of society at large.

Several new Schools for Female Children have opened this year; one, within a very few days, at Portsea: the particulars of some of these are best narrated in the following Statement from Miss Ann Eliza Springmann, the Superintendent of the Female Establishment.

“ SIR,

Dudley, Nov. 1814.

“ Since my last Report dated Jan. 1814, I have been establishing Schools and qualifying Mistresses at Halifax, Rotherham, Birmingham, and Dudley, in the whole amounting to seven Schools, containing 1000 poor girls. Shortly after my arrival at Halifax, I was informed by the Ladies, that their School had been already opened by a person who had been trained at the Leeds Girls School; and that such was the scene of disorder and confusion, and so immoderate the noise, that they had been obliged to decline visiting it for several weeks. The Ladies’ Committee of the National Girls School having heard of this, sent them a Set of Rules, Plans, and Specimens, informing them they were an exact copy of those left by Miss Springmann with the Gentlemen of the National School at York, and they begged to recommend them to their notice, for the improvement of their School. The Ladies felt obliged,

and agreed to send for Miss S. to put them into effect, and they now most sincerely hoped she might succeed. I am happy to add, after some little trial of patience, I did succeed. A clever young woman was found to undertake the management of it, whom I qualified, and I left the School in the highest state of order. The Report I have since received was truly satisfactory.

“ At Rotherham the School consists entirely of those children who attend the Established Church; 40 of them are clothed, and the expenses defrayed by a Charity Sermon preached at the Church annually for that purpose. Those girls who have been in the School for a certain time, and attend regularly, and conduct themselves with propriety, are recommended to service; several have been already sent out, are in comfortable situations, and esteemed as good and useful servants. I cannot here omit mentioning the lady owing to whose indefatigable exertions the School was first established, a Mrs. Henry Walker, residing in the neighbourhood: to her in the first instance are these poor girls indebted for the inestimable advantages they now enjoy. She said not to these little ones, ‘ Go, be ye clothed, and be ye fed,’ but spared neither trouble nor expense till her benevolent design was accomplished. Many are now the aged, who hail her steps with blessings, and the young, whose hearts beat high

with gratitude at the recollection of their benefactress.

“ Before I left the Birmingham School many of the girls had been through the working classes; all were advanced in reading; several could write a fair hand, and had made a considerable progress in arithmetic. Work had been taken into the School, and a number were employed in making a set of fine linen. One of the Schools organized at Birmingham is an Evening School for 50 young women who are occupied in the manufactories during the day. Several who at the commencement of the School did not know a letter, could read a chapter in the Bible before I left: their progress in writing and work was very satisfactory.

“ The first School I organized in Dudley was opened for public inspection last week; a number of ladies and gentlemen attended, and were astonished on observing the rapid improvement of the children in the short space of six weeks, as well as highly gratified by their neat appearance and orderly habits. One little child, in particular excited considerable interest amongst the visitors; she is only six years of age, reads in the 6th class, writes words of one syllable, has been through five classes of work, and can say the Multiplication Table with her fingers quite perfect. The Committee of the National Boys School, having heard

of the success of this School, appointed a Meeting and invited me to attend, which I did; and was then informed by the Gentlemen that they wished to have their Girls' School organized, and would feel obliged by an explanation of the Plan upon which I had been establishing the School in that town. I immediately invited them to see it; to which they readily agreed, and came the same morning. I then explained to them every part of the System, showed the specimens of needle-work, and the progress of the Children. They expressed themselves as being highly gratified, and hoped I would engage to open theirs as soon as possible. I have already commenced, and trust at the expiration of six weeks I shall have perfected it.

“ In the Schools now established I have, had much pleasure in instructing several poor *dumb* girls. They have learned to write, and understand what they have written, and to work exceedingly well: one of them has since left School, and is now in a comfortable situation, where she gives great satisfaction.

“ In manufacturing towns I have invariably found the children in a most disorderly and neglected state: they are often sent out at the early age of six years to assist towards their own support, and I fear are thereby too frequently exposed to the society of those whose evil examples tend

but to poison the infant, and blight the tender flower of youthful innocence.

“ I have been informed that many of these little children can earn from three to six shillings per week; which is a serious consideration with the parents, especially when there is a large family, and that it would probably be a constant barrier to their regular attendance at School. In order to prevent this, my first object has been to endeavour to interest the parents as much as possible in the future welfare of their children, by pointing out the incomparable advantages of education to their present weekly earnings; and further to convince them, I have ever made it a rule to invite them to see the School, to explain to them every part of the System, and show them the rapid progress made by their children in the short space of a few weeks. I assure you it is scarcely possible to imagine a scene more truly interesting. One mother will hand to another her child's writing, assuring her she could not form a letter when she came: another will show the specimens of her daughters' work; whilst some are eagerly inspecting the medals worn by theirs, and with a smile of satisfaction will inquire, ‘ What has my girl done to merit this?’ I then give them the Rules of the School, urge the necessity of their children attending constantly, and inquire if there are any without Bibles. If there are, they leave

their names, and proper means are taken by the Ladies to supply them with the same, while with tears of gratitude they return, ‘ God bless you !’ I believe I may venture to add that numberless poor, very poor parents are now making the meritorious sacrifice of their children’s weekly earnings for the advantages of their Education.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Yours very respectfully,

To Mr. Fox.

“ ANN ELIZA SPRINGMANN.”

In addition to Schools for Male and Female Children, the Committee are happy to notice the formation of Evening Schools for the instruction of Adults ; several of these are held in the School-rooms on the British System. In the Report from Coggeshall is the following interesting paragraph :

“ There is also a School for Adults, who attend twice a week for two hours in the evening ; and under the great assiduity and uncommon exertion of the Teacher, combined with the anxious desire manifested by the adults, as evinced by their close attention, there are some instances of rapid progress ; and even where gray locks and the use of spectacles show considerable advance in years, even in these cases we have evidences of great proficiency.”

The following statement from Ipswich is also very interesting :

“ Our labours in the Adult Schools are also
 “ attended with great success. The Women’s
 “ School has been established about 12 months ;
 “ we have had 73 leave the School during that
 “ period, having learnt to read and write :—there
 “ are 40 now attending the School, which is in
 “ admirable order, not inferior in discipline to
 “ any Children’s School. I have this day been
 “ attending to four persons in one house, two of
 “ them being unable to come ; their ages are as
 “ follows, 35, 57, 75, 94. The latter makes the
 “ greatest progress.”

The Committee now beg leave to direct your attention to the Foreign objects of the Institution. A Letter has lately been received from Robert Ould in AMERICA, giving the pleasing intelligence that Schools were multiplying fast, and that the friends to the cause were daily increasing. Also that Mr. Bromley, who established Schools at Halifax and Brunswick in Nova Scotia, and who was reported at the General Meeting in May as intending to direct his efforts to the Education of the Indians, has written to England, stating that by reason of his exertions he had reduced himself to a state of comparative want.

In June last Robert Johnston aged 20 years, who had been brought up in the Institution and had acquired a knowledge of the French language, was sent out to accompany the Rev. Mr. Osgood

to assist him in setting up and organizing Schools in the Canadas on the British System.

In regard to the efforts which have been made for the diffusion of Knowledge in AFRICA, the Committee relate with much regret the death of one of the young Africans, who was receiving instruction in the School of the Institution. James Reid aged 19 years, a young man of good abilities, lately fell a victim to pulmonary consumption. He suffered much from the severity of the last winter, and great hopes were entertained of his recovery ; but intelligence from Africa having been suddenly conveyed to him that his Father was dead, his spirits and strength appeared almost instantly to fail him. Much dependence for his complete restoration was placed upon his speedy return to Africa ; but unfortunately he expired a few days before the ship sailed which was to convey him in company with his other young Countrymen.

The other four African Lads have just quitted England, to return to Sierra Leone, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, who were previously instructed in the British System, and whom the African Institution have appointed Superintendents of Schools.

It is hoped that by the blessing of Providence on these efforts, Knowledge will be diffused in the Western part of Africa, concerning which so much public interest has lately been excited, and

in which happily it is now understood the work of civilization will be allowed to proceed without interruption from a traffic, which under any modifications is a blot upon human nature.

Two other African Lads have lately been placed by the African Institution to be instructed in the System. One of these was rescued by the humane interference of Thomas Harrison, Esq. Secretary to the African Institution, from a cruel master, who had kept the lad chained in a cellar for several days, in order to secure him until his ship was ready to sail for the West Indies, where he intended to sell him as a Slave to a new Master.

In the last Report mention was made of the School at the Cape of Good Hope, which was instituted under the patronage of Sir J. Cradock, the late Governor. This School contains 500 Children of Slaves and Hottentots; and the Rev. Mr. Jones, Chaplain of the Colony, who devoted a great part of his time to its welfare, lately visited the Royal Free School, and told the Superintendent there, that he did not observe a single movement or part of the discipline but what he had introduced into the School at the Cape, and therefore, by the comparison, he could report his School to be in good order.

From the Half-yearly Report of this School just received, it appears that the establishment of a similar School at Simon's Town was in con-

templation, and that several Schoolmasters from the Country Districts have attended the Free School in Cape Town, and have thus had an opportunity given them of becoming acquainted with the System.

Early in 1809 a person residing at Antigua was reported to the Committee, as being benevolently engaged in the Education of the Negroes; and they sent him a gratuitous supply of Lessons and School requisites, with Instructions for carrying the System into effect. This person is now in London, and has attended the Committee; when he stated, that by the assistance thus afforded to him he had organized a School of 1000 persons to learn to read, being Negroes and their Children; and he expressed himself willing to devote himself to the promoting of Education in the West India Islands generally for a moderate Salary. The School Room was erected by the Negroes, who collected stones, and cut down timber from the woods: it was calculated to hold 1200 persons, and the expenses were defrayed by themselves with a subscription equal to three farthings per week.

The School on the British System at Calcutta, which was opened in 1810 by the Baptist Mission, and now denominated The Benevolent Institution, appears from their First Annual Report to be going on well. The number admitted into

the School since its establishment (about two years) amounts to 310 boys, and 100 girls. The greater part of the former, and the whole of the latter, have been received within the last 18 months, the School for girls having been established within that period. About a fourth of the boys who came in at an advanced age have been provided with places within their own sphere of life, by their various relatives and friends; some after staying 12 months at school, some after remaining eight, and some after a stay of only six months; in which time, however, they have learned to read the Scriptures, and to write a legible hand. A considerable number of the elder girls, too, after being instructed in needle-work and brought to read the Scriptures, have been married in their respective connections. One of the most sensible and diligent of the boys, who had been in the School from its foundation, and had long filled the office of Second Monitor with great satisfaction to his Master, hearing that a gentleman was going to Patna, volunteered himself to go with him, in order to attempt a School of the same kind among the native Christians there; and we hear that a School has been begun there on the same plan, which contains already more than twenty; and that the lad conducts himself with steadiness and propriety. To afford an opportunity for those who have grown up in vice and ignorance

to acquire a knowledge of the Scriptures, and of writing and arithmetic, by a few months application, without injuring others by their habits; to furnish those who can stay longer, with the means of opening their own way into useful life, by a knowledge of English and Bengalee, writing and accounts, as well as of becoming acquainted in both languages with the sacred Scriptures, without taking them out of their humble sphere, or inspiring hopes which cannot be realized, are circumstances which cannot but have their weight with the humane and judicious. The expense of conferring these advantages on each individual amounts to scarcely more than one pound sterling in 6 months, including School-room, salaries of Masters, books and gratuities; and as the number instructed increases, it will be still less. The School-room is capable of containing 800 children. It appears that the funds of this School are not equal to the accomplishment of all the benefits it is calculated to yield. If the Parent Society possessed the means, it would be very easy, through the medium of this School, to encourage the training of Masters, and thus propagate with great rapidity the British System throughout India.

Accounts have been received from New South Wales, that by means of books and a supply of Lessons which were sent out by the Institution,

the British System has been introduced into that colony, and likewise that the Missionaries in the South Sea Islands have erected a place to be used as a School on the British System. The Missionaries state that this School prospers, and that it is attended by between forty and fifty adult persons, who begin to see a little of the value of Instruction.

It is with pleasure the Committee have heard, that the Directors of the Missionary Society have resolved, that in future no Missionary shall quit this country without being instructed in the British System.

Since the General Meeting in May, and in consequence of the happy restoration of peace, the intercourse between England and the Continent being resumed, numerous applications have been made for information relating to the introduction of the System, and also inquiries have been received for Lessons in the French language.

The Royal Free School has been visited by many Foreigners of distinction from France, Russia, Germany and Poland.

Extract of a Letter from the South of France.

“ Among us, the scarcity of copies of the holy Bible is not so great as of those capable of reading it: it is a deplorable evil. It is true that a great part of the people in our southern provinces is deprived of the Bible, because they cannot read it. The principal desire of the friends of religion is, that there should

be established among us a greater number of inferior Schools, where they should teach at least to read, and where children might be admitted gratis."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman near Bordeaux.

"It is then absolutely necessary to make known the necessity which exists, for the establishment of primary Schools for children of both sexes, in which they should be taught to respect religion; for this purpose a foundation should be obtained from the Government for a seminary, where they should prepare young people for the important work of Schoolmasters."

The publications of the Society have been eagerly sought for in France, Flanders, Holland and Germany; and representations from the South of France having manifested the great want of Instruction amongst the poorer classes of the people, the Committee felt it to be their duty to invite a young gentleman, the Rev. Francis Martin, to come to England, in order to be qualified to promote the British System in France. This gentleman is a minister of the Reformed Church, and late a student at the Protestant College at Montauban. He brought with him letters of recommendation from the Consistories of Paris and Bordeaux; and his visit to this country is considered in the highest point of view for the diffusion of Education in the South of France.

Besides this attempt of the Committee, for the introduction of the System into France, another opportunity has presented itself. A gentleman, Mr. Moran, who, it is understood, came to this country, at the suggestion of persons of influence in Spain, to obtain a knowledge of the British System with a view to its being introduced into that country, having been obliged, through the change of circumstances, to abandon that intention, is now about to direct his efforts to France, and is on the point of departure for Paris, having received a supply of Lessons, &c.

The Committee are also anxious to attempt the introduction of the System into Sweden, Denmark, Prussia and Germany: for which purpose two gentlemen are acquiring a knowledge of it; one a native of Cassel, the Rev. Mr. Collman, who has been officiating at the Church of the Rev. Dr. Schwabe, the Foreign Secretary, during his absence abroad; and the other a native of Denmark, Mr. Feldborg, who is well acquainted with the languages of the North of Europe.

A short notice concerning the superior advantages of the British System, which was drawn up in the Russian language by Dr. Hamel, and by order of the Minister of the Interior inserted in the St. Petersburg Gazette, having subsequently been translated into German, has appeared in the

Hamburg Gazette. From the interest this excited, there are reasons to expect that ere long applications will be made from the Northern States of Europe, for Teachers properly qualified to organize Schools.

By several gentlemen who have lately been on the Continent, intelligence concerning this Society has been very extensively communicated; and it may not be out of place here, to mention that an eminent Banker at Altona, Mr. Vander Smithson, intends to print, at his own expense, a kind of Newspaper, containing interesting information concerning the British System and other benevolent objects, in order to circulate the cause throughout Germany.

The Committee feel that it would be an injustice to the zeal and steady support which this Society has ever received from their Noble President, if on this occasion they did not communicate some of the sentiments which the Duke of Bedford has expressed concerning the Society, which demonstrate that, although His Grace is absent from England by reason of domestic duties, yet his heart remains anxious for the success of those measures which are calculated to promote the national prosperity.

The following extracts from letters to the Secretary, received from the Noble Duke, dated from Cintra near Lisbon, will be heard with much pleasure :

“ I received with much satisfaction your detailed and very interesting letter of the 29th August, with its accompanying documents. I am most happy to learn that the great object we have in view, of promoting the work of General Education, is not likely to fail from the untoward events against which we have had to struggle, and that a spirit seems arising, which may henceforward bid defiance to all the efforts of prejudice and of malevolence.”

“ I was happy to see by the imperfect Report of the newspapers, that the “ British and Foreign School Society” continued to prosper, and that the Anniversary Meeting had been so respectably attended: and I inclose a draft on my banker for my contribution to the Institution, assuring you of my warm, sincere, and unalterable wishes for its prosperity.”

“ I perceive Mr. Whitbread gave us a toast at the Anniversary Dinner, “ The cause of Education throughout the world.” It will be a satisfaction therefore to him, to learn that a School for the children of British soldiers employed in the Peninsula (and to which 320 children, *Roman Catholics as well as Protestants*, were admitted on its first formation,) was established at Lisbon, more than two years ago, under the sanction and patronage of the illustrious Wellington, who, while he was conducting our brave soldiers to victory in a

rightful cause, wisely and benevolently thought that their children ought to be led through the paths of religion and morality, by the blessings of Education, and trained to become useful members of society."

The Committee trust that the day is not far distant, when from one end of the kingdom to the other, a vigorous effort will be made to extend the means of instruction to the most remote and hitherto neglected parts. To accomplish this grand work, it is absolutely requisite there should be an increase of properly qualified Teachers; and to obtain these in sufficient number, it is only necessary that, in every well organized School on the British System, when a lad of superior talent is discovered, he should be retained as the Monitor General—he would thus for a time be an assistant to the Master, and when of sufficient age would be able to take charge of a School, and might be reported as such to the Parent Institution. In this manner every School might afford a constant succession of young persons capable of propagating the System in all its simplicity and excellence.

Another most important means of forwarding this great work, and to which the Committee most earnestly solicit the cordial co-operation of all the friends of education, is the formation of Societies in the principal towns, on the model of the Auxiliary Societies and Associations in aid of

other Institutions. Such Societies might, by an appropriation of one part of their funds, be the means of extending the System around their neighbourhoods, and, by furnishing the other moiety of their subscriptions to the Parent Institution, enable it to spread the System in foreign parts.

It must be evident that the existence of the Royal Free School, as the means of the training the several persons who have been the promulgators of this great work, has been indispensable to the attainment of the object, and that the maintenance of that School is essential to the advancement of education abroad as well as at home: at the same time it is a centre of information for all improvements in education, and from whence the accounts of all such improvements may be again diffused by the Correspondence and Reports of the Society.

The circumstances of the times present the most encouraging appearances; and in addition to the training of persons to act as Teachers, it is most desirable that translations of Instructions for the organizing of Schools, and Sets of Lessons should be printed in all the European languages.

The providing of these facilities would encourage the attempts of benevolent persons having influence in any part of the Continent to establish Schools; and thus by enabling the rising generation to acquire the faculty of reading, and making

the Lessons to consist of extracts from the Holy Scriptures, the way will be prepared for the universal diffusion of scriptural knowledge, which cannot fail to lead in its train the Christian virtues, and communicate to the nations of the earth some of the blessings which flow from the influence of sacred Truth.

Contemplating the prospects which at present lie before us, the Committee earnestly solicits a general co-operation on behalf of the Parent Institution. The extended operations of the Society call for increased funds, which can only be obtained by the united efforts of the friends to Education.

The Committee has received some small donations from a few Country Schools, and ten pounds from the Blandford School. The exertions already made for the spread of the System abroad have increased the existing debt, as the maintenance and clothing of many of the persons who have thus been prepared and sent out, were entirely defrayed by the Institution. But the Committee cannot view these efforts without the greatest interest, as they involve in them the education of thousands, and the promotion of knowledge in distant parts of the world.

A plan is now in progress to raise a sum which shall be applied to the payment of the debt of the Society, and to enable it to extend its beneficial

designs, viz. That one hundred persons in different parts of the kingdom shall each undertake among their friends, to raise the sum of one hundred pounds. This plan has already received considerable encouragement. The following Gentlemen have subscribed £100 each :

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD, President.

Lord Webb Seymour, Edinburgh.

John S. Harford, Esq. Bristol.

Robert Owen, Esq. New Lanark.

Richard Reynolds, Esq. Bristol.

William Strutt, Esq. Derby.

Hon. George Vernon, London.

SAMUEL WHITBREAD, Esq. M. P. Vice President, and the following Gentlemen in the country, have undertaken to raise the like sum in their respective neighbourhoods :

Mr. Jonathan Backhouse, Darlington.

Mr. Hadwen Bragg, Newcastle.

Mr. Braidwood, Edinburgh.

Mr. Harrison, Lewes.

Rev. Dr. Maltby, Buckden.

Mr. J. Nevins, Leeds.

Mr. R. Owen, Glasgow.

Mr. J. Priestman, Thornton, Yorkshire.

Mr. F. Robson, Shields,

Mr. R. Spence, Sunderland.

Mr. S. Tuke, York.

Rev. Mr. Turner, Newcastle.

Mr. Rae Wilson, Glasgow.

Mr. R. Wheeler, High Wycomb.

It is respectfully suggested that in those towns where the benefits of the British System are appreciated, some Gentlemen would call a Meeting, and propose the raising of a sum to be applied to the objects of this Society.

It having appeared to the Committee that many persons are desirous of contributing to the foreign objects of this Society, independent of the general purposes, they have prepared a Resolution to that effect, which will be submitted to the General Meeting.

From what has now been detailed, it appears, that the important object of the Society advances. To a superficial observer it may appear to go on but slowly ; but it is necessary to take into consideration the many obstacles which have impeded, and the prejudices which are opposed to the progress of this benevolent design. Yet from what has already been done the strongest assurances of ultimate success may be indulged.

The Committee congratulate the Society upon the general approbation which has been conferred upon the title, that the Society has assumed, of " British and Foreign School Society."

Its object meets with the approbation of every good man, and its principles claim the support of

every liberal man.—Much however remains to be done, even in England.—Numerous are the towns and populous districts in which no School has ever been established for the Poor; and the Committee have in view, by means of proper agents, to forward this design.

This Society is absolutely necessary to render all efforts to spread the Bible, fully beneficial; for, without the knowledge of letters many cannot use the precious boon when offered.

This Society is eyes to the blind; it gives light to those that are in mental darkness, by enabling them to receive the rays of divine Truth; and thus it will tend to the fulfilment of at least one important prophecy, “Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.”

APPENDIX.

STATE of the principal Schools in the Kingdom, founded on the **BRITISH SYSTEM**, with other interesting Particulars not contained in the Report.

ALNWICK.

THIS School was founded by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and is supported wholly by his benevolence. In a former Report it was stated that there were 200 boys under instruction. It is now very much crowded; but the Committee have not learnt the exact number, and thirty applicants are waiting for admission.

BATH.

The Bath School was opened in 1810, in consequence of a Lecture on the Education of the Poor. The Room is lofty and well lighted, capable of accommodating 260 boys. It was originally built for a chapel for the Roman Catholics. The building is oblong, and contains a spacious gallery looking towards the Master's desk, wherein the Subscribers and Friends of the Institution are gratified once a year, by witnessing a public examination of the progress which the boys make in their learning.

Though this School is strictly on the British System, the Committee, on its formation, reserved to itself the right of directing the religious instruction of the boys, who consist of children of all denominations of the church of England,

and the church of Rome, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, &c. all harmoniously uniting in learning to read, write, and cast accounts. The majority of the boys, however, are Episcopalians, who are taught the church catechism once a week in the School, whilst Dissenters learn certain portions out of the New Testament.

BERMONDSEY.

Admitted since the commencement in 1812, 845, of which 213 have left the School to go to work, able to read and write, and instructed in the four first rules of arithmetic, many of whom could neither read nor write when they were admitted. There are at present in the School 428, of which 167 go to church, 70 to various meetings, and 191 to Sunday schools.

There are 205 in arithmetic, 67 write on paper, and the rest are in the lower classes learning to write on the slate.

BURY ST. EDMONDS.

A School was established in this town on the British System in 1811.

The School-room is 77 feet 6 inches by 18 feet. The number of boys in the School is 204. The total number of children admitted from its commencement have been 372.

To accommodate the poor children who labour, the School gives its holidays in the gleaning season, and some boys who behave well are allowed to be absent for a fortnight in the dibbling and other seasons, on asking leave of absence.

The improvement arising from the Establishment has been very visible. The outward behaviour of the boys is more gentle, their language more decorous. Swearing is entirely gone. They are more cleanly in their persons, as in washing their hands and faces, and combing their hair. They are less ragged in their clothing. It is surprising to see what pains the parents take in patching up their clothes, to make them decent for a Sunday, for church or meeting. The Sunday also passes over in a more quiet manner, few idle boys being seen about the streets.

CAMBERWELL.

From the first commencement, 199 boys have been admitted, the major part of which number now remain. 92 boys have learned to read, 116 to write, 46 of whom are now in arithmetic.

In every department of the School much improvement is evident, not only in their progress at the School, but likewise in their general deportment and conduct when out of it. A School is established for girls, which is in a forward state of completion.

CARMARTHEN.

The present accommodations are insufficient. There are however 116 boys on the list, and 32 have been dismissed, having entered upon various employments. The progress of those dismissed has been very rapid. It is expected that this School will be greatly improved and augmented before the next Report.

COGGESHALL.

This School was established in 1811. Boys and girls are educated. The Boys' Master was brought up at the Parent Institution, and the Girls' School is under the entire care and direction of eight young Ladies of this town, two of whom take the charge every week. The number of girls is 50. Since its formation 103 have been received, and 53 dismissed. They annually give a bonnet, tippet, and gown to each girl, and when they have finished they endeavour to provide them places in respectable families.

Since the commencement of the Boys' School they have admitted 120, and dismissed 46. At present the Boys' School amounts to 74. The number of the girls is limited, the boys are unlimited. They are of all denominations, that apply for admission, and every two years the boys receive a cap and coat. There is also a Sunday School to prepare the children that are

too young to be admitted, and these generally supply the vacancies as they occur.

There is likewise a School for Adults, which has been mentioned in the Report.

CHUDLEIGH.

Annual Report of the Chudleigh Lancasterian Society for 1814.

	Scholars.
In the Boys' School	55
In the Girls' Do.	38
In the Evening Do.	30
	<hr/>
Total	123
	<hr/>

Attend Established Church	52
Presbyterian Meeting	65
Roman Catholic Chapel	6
	<hr/>
Total	123
	<hr/>

DEPTFORD.

Since the formation of the School in 1812, upwards of 700 boys have received education therein, and 250 children are now on the books of the School, and receive daily instruction.

EAST LOOE.

A Boys' and Girls' School. Average number 75.

EXETER.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers, at the School-room, the 13th of October 1814, The Rt. Hon. Lord Clifford, Vice President, in the chair, The Committee presented the following Report :—

The number of boys admitted from the opening of the School

in the year 1807, to the 4th October 1813, the day of the last Annual Meeting, amounted to . . . 556

Admitted since 141

— 697

Discharged before 4th Oct. 1813 . 307

Discharged since 85

Expelled for misconduct . . . 1

For non-attendance 1

— 87 — 394

Remain in the School . 203

Of whom 115 are of the Established Church.

37 belong to different Meetings.

45 attend Sunday Schools.

6 attend the Jews' Synagogue.

—
Total . 203

The Committee repeat with pleasure, that since the last Annual Meeting the number of boys in the School has increased.

The School-room for the girls, which was reported at the last Annual Meeting to be nearly fitted up, was soon afterwards opened. It has been superintended by a Committee of twelve Ladies, who have the satisfaction of stating, that the progress the children have made in reading, writing, spelling, needle work, and knitting, is quite equal to their expectation.

The number of girls admitted from the opening of the School to the 4th instant amounted to 146

Left the School since, chiefly to be put to some employment 13

Remain in the School 133

Of whom 72 are of the Established Church.

61 belong to different Meetings.

—
133

It is confidently hoped by the Committee, that the progress already made in the Girls' School will show the beneficial effects

which are likely to result from this mode of instruction bestowed on female children ; and they cannot help congratulating the Subscribers and the public on the early success of the undertaking, by which poor girls are thus trained to habits of industry and usefulness.

The Committee consider it their duty to report to the public, that agreeably to the original Rules of this Institution, such children as do not belong to Sunday Schools, or are not immediately under the care of their parents and friends, to attend a place of divine worship, are assembled in the morning and afternoon of Sundays, at the School-rooms, whence they proceed to their respective churches and meetings ; and the Committee beg leave to repeat, that they have in all respects abided by the first intention of the establishment, “ to abstain from all party views and party subjects.”

WM. BOWRING, Secretary.

FALMOUTH.

The School contains 136 boys. Since the commencement of the School in 1813, 182 children have been admitted. The School-room is 50 feet long, by 25 feet wide, and 25 feet high.

Treasurer, WM. CROUCH.

Secretary, JOHN ELLIS.

N.B. Many officers of rank from Cadiz, Madrid, Lisbon, London, and many other places, have lately visited the Falmouth School, and left it much gratified. It is now in a very flourishing state.

FOLKESTONE.

A School was established in this town, on the 8th of July 1814, under very flattering appearances. James Major, Esq. the Mayor, was in the chair. This School is established on the usual basis of liberality on which the British System claims support : it “ does not exclude children of any religious sect, but affords instruction without prescribing or rejecting the peculiar creed of any religious party, liberally opening the door of Education to all.”

GODALMING.

Second Annual Report, June 13th 1814.

The whole number of boys who have been admitted is 182, 27 of whom have left : those now under instruction therefore amount to 155, 5 of whom are writing on sand, 106 on slates, and 44 on paper, including 69 in the different classes of arithmetic.

The children of the established religion regularly go to church twice every Sunday, and those of Dissenters to their respective places of worship.

The Girls' School on the Royal British plan was established July 19th 1813. The Committee have the satisfaction of reporting, that the children are in all respects as much improved as could reasonably be expected. The number having been admitted is 108, 7 of whom have since left, and one was expelled for misbehaviour—98 are writing upon slates, 8 in books, and 21 cyphering.

HALIFAX.

First Annual Report.

Since the establishment of the Schools for poor girls, 221 have been admitted, of which number 102 have left the School, and 119 remain upon the books.

Into the Boys' School 281 have been admitted since its commencement, April 21st, 1813. Of these 135 have left the School, from various causes; 74 have been taken away to work; 52 have either been dismissed by the Masters for irregularity and ill conduct, or have absented themselves; 7 have left the neighbourhood, and 2 have died. 146 boys still have their names in the Register as attending the School.

Of the 281 who have been admitted, 98 have been enabled to read the Holy Scriptures, 45 of whom could not read even the easiest portions of the Bible when they first came to the School; 158 have been taught to read lessons of from one to five syllables, the greater part of whom owe most of their instruction to this establishment. Of 210 boys who began to

learn to write since their admission into this School, 102 have been enabled to write tolerably good round hands, and 67 in an inferior class to write words. 40 other boys who can write tolerable hands have been chiefly indebted to the instruction they have received under this Institution.

The cyphering class was only formed about Christmas; it contains 43 boys, several of whom have advanced beyond the three first rules of arithmetic.

It thus appears that during the year, 221 girls and 281 boys have been admitted, making a total of 502 children.

Of these 75 were members of the Established Church.

———— 113 were members of the Independent Congregation.

———— 36 were members of the Unitarian Chapel.

———— 188 were members of the Methodist Society.

———— 63 were members of the Salem Methodist Society.

———— 27 were members of the Baptist Congregations.

502

At present there are 265 children upon the registers, viz. 119 girls and 146 boys.

It is pleasing to have to notice, though not strictly within the line of the Report, the formation of a Bible Association in the Boys' School. The Master is the Treasurer; and on receiving from the boys from time to time a halfpenny or penny, he gives tickets of proportionate value. Thus a little fund is accumulating, by which the contributors will be enabled to purchase the Holy Scriptures for themselves; and it is very gratifying to observe the interest and cheerfulness with which these voluntary contributions are made.

The cause is one which must interest every good feeling of the heart, and it is supported by Christians of every persuasion. It is the cause of the children of the poor, and has in view to afford them the means of humble and useful knowledge, to teach them to read their Bibles, writing, and the first rules of ac-

counts; whilst the girls are further instructed in such plain work as may make them good servants, and good managers in the dwelling of the poor.

The foundation of the Schools is Christian liberty, and the doors are not shut to any on account of religious opinions: The poor children suffer no disability from the religious sentiments of their parents, nor are any inducements held out to them to embrace any particular views. Thus, without temptation on the one hand, or disability on the other, they have put into their hands, and are taught to read, the authorized version of the Scriptures without note or comment.

HIGH WYCOMB.

The number of children of this town in the School are ninety-two.

HORNCASTLE.

The School was opened Jan. 4th, 1814. The number of children admitted is as follows:

Boys	104
Girls	98

Total . 202

Of this number, 42 when admitted were unacquainted with their alphabet, and 181 were unable to write.

Sunday Schools have also been opened on the plan of the British System, at the villages of Bradney, Wragby, Hemmingby, Belshford, Tetford, and Tattershall, in which upwards of 500 children are instructed, and two or three of these Sunday Schools are likely to become Day Schools.

KINGSLAND.

These Schools were instituted in the year 1808, in which 200 boys and 130 girls have received education suitable to their

situation in life. The Day School now consists of 65* boys and 36 girls:—the boys are educated upon the plan of the British and Foreign School Society, (late Lancaster's,) by a Master suitably qualified, under whom they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic ; and are making very considerable improvement :—and as many children are received into the Sunday School as can be accommodated. With sentiments of sincere respect and gratitude, the Committee acknowledge the benefits and advantage the girls have derived from the exertions, attention, and superintendence of many Ladies in the neighbourhood ; not only as it respects the various branches of education, to which they are particularly attentive, but likewise by the institution of a weekly Penny Society amongst themselves and friends in the neighbourhood, from which they have provided the Day School girls with bonnets, frocks, cloaks, tippets, aprons, gloves, shoes, and stockings ; which they propose to provide annually, without any assistance from the sums subscribed for the general support of the Schools.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD.

Extract from the Report for 1814.

In the course of the past year 156 boys have been admitted as day scholars to the benefits of the Institution ; and desirous of diffusing as widely as possible the blessings of instruction, the Committee opened the School during the winter evenings, for the accommodation of those whom the duties of their respective employments prevented attending in the day. No fewer than 147 children of this description were received ; and the eagerness manifested by them to embrace this opportunity of improvement, as well as their industry and application, could not but afford the Committee the highest pleasure, as they regarded it not only as a demonstrative proof of the interest immediately excited by the Institution, but as a pledge of the

* There were 75 boys in the School when the last Report was presented ; but it was found that 65 were as many as could be accommodated, without endangering the health of the children.

terior advantages which they had ventured to anticipate. Nor have the Committee been inattentive to the interests of the female part of the labouring peasantry ; a consciousness that indolence, vice, and a long train of moral evils, are the frequent attendants upon ignorance, and a knowledge of the lamentable deficiency in their education, led the Committee, in an early stage of their labours, to take their situation into earnest consideration. Their inability to use adequate means for the removal of this general disadvantage, did not discourage them from attempting to diminish it. Accordingly in the evening hours of summer, a time when the labour of the boys is fully required, it was resolved to open the School for the admission of the girls under the superintendence of a Committee of females, who honourably devoted themselves, with affectionate solicitude, to the fulfilment of that important service.—212 girls were almost immediately admitted on the School list ; and although the Committee deeply regret the incapacity which prevents them from more effectually aiding the views of their female co-operators, they would indulge the hope that some good has been derived from this arrangement.

Hence it will appear that upwards of 487 children have received, in the course of the past year, a portion of useful instruction, many of whom it is reasonably presumed would have otherwise continued in the shade of ignorance, strangers to the regularity and order which this System necessarily induces ; and, what is of yet greater importance, the observance of moral and religious duties.

With the progress of the Institution in its other dependencies, the improvement of the scholars corresponds. Of 116, who at the period of their admission could not read a single letter, most are now capable of reading a portion of the sacred Scriptures ; and of the 374, who knew only the office of the pen, many can write in a manner no less creditable to the Institution than to the individuals themselves. It may at the same time heighten the gratification of the benevolent, to be ap-

prised that the establishment of this Institution has not been followed by the dissolution of *any of the other Schools previously instituted.*

The expense of the establishment, including the purchase of the land and premises, the erection and fitting up of the building, the Master's salary, and other incidental expenses, to the present time, amount to 900*l.* The donations of last year, and the present income of the School, amount to 300*l.* leaving a debt of 600*l.* which the Committee have borrowed on the security of the Trustees.

The Report closes with the following cogent remarks, which may more forcibly apply to the Parent Institution as the origin of all others :

We are well aware of the frequent sacrifices you are called upon to make ; but when we consider it is more or less immediately to promote the cause of HIM who is the dispenser of our earthly blessings, we think there is great cause of encouragement still to persevere in dedicating a part (how little ! !) of our time and property to his service in an improvement of the mental and moral state of the labouring poor. When the shapeless fabric of the world lay in primæval darkness, the Divine Word said, “ Let there be light,” and light started into birth. Grace, order, beauty followed in its train. Not less the mental effect, when the ray of Education bursts the shadows of intellect : that ray, the type of the Divine radiance, which dissipates the darkness of the soul, and which far surpasses our natural sun, inasmuch as an immortal exceeds a mortal existence. As this ray of education increases in brightness, intellectual order and dignity will increase also—man will become fitted for the performance of his civil, moral, and religious duties, and the next generation will be more enlightened than this. May you, through the blessing of God, without which all our labours are ineffectual, enjoy the rich satisfaction of co-operating to produce a great and glorious reformation ! not from one creed or profession to another, but from

ignorance and vice to virtue and happiness; for virtue is the handmaid of happiness, and happiness is the inseparable companion of virtue.

LEWES.

Extract from the Report July 1st, 1814, being the fifth Year of the Institution. Boys and girls admitted and discharged.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining July 1st, 1813, . . .	199	170	369
Admitted since	65	54	119
<hr/>			
Remaining and admitted from July 1st, 1813, to July 1st, 1814,	264	224	488
Discharged in the above time . . .	50	62	112
<hr/>			
Remaining July 1st, 1814, . . .	214	162	376
<hr/>			
Admitted in all since July 1809, .	441	389	830

LUTON.

Instituted Michaelmas 1809, opened Jan. 22d, 1810.

In the School 124 boys. Total admitted from the commencement 275.

There is also a Sunday School on the British System, in which 125 boys are educated. The funds of this are incorporated with the funds of the Day School.

MANCHESTER.

Extracts of the Speeches of Mr. J. E. Taylor, and Mr. Shuttleworth, at the Annual Meeting of the School, at the School-room Manchester, Oct. 24th, 1814.

Shakespeare Phillips, Esq. in the chair.

Mr. J. E. Taylor.—Sir, I am confident, if any person present has hesitated respecting the general education of the poor, either from doubts as to its practicability or propriety, that those

doubts and hesitations must have been completely removed by the contemplation of the scene before us. But large as this assemblage is, I cannot bring my mind to conceive that it contains one person possessed of that tortuosity of intellect, or that depravation of mind, upon the supposition of which, I can alone account for opposition to so grand and important an object. Sir, it must not, however, be denied, that an opposition to plans for the education of the poor has existed, though it has now most generally diminished, and must soon be completely exploded.—The principal argument upon which such opposition is founded, is, that a large portion of mankind are ‘doomed to the drudgery of daily labour,’ and that to educate these makes them discontented with their station. If I were to admit the premises, I should still deny the conclusion. I should assert, that as there is no station in life in which a knowledge of reading and writing may not be advantageous, so that there are no duties in life for the performance of which that knowledge disqualifies us. But I spurn the degrading idea. I thank Heaven that we have not amongst us the unalterable casts of the Eastern nations—the paria of the Hindoos, or the degrading slavery of the feudal system.—Here, and it is one of the greatest blessings of a free government, every man alike has a right to the unrestrained and unparticipated exercise of his own talents ; and where amongst the lower ranks talents are found to exist, it is equally the interest and the duty of society at large to cherish and mature them. And if, by the concurrent exertion of superior industry and superior talent, any individuals should raise themselves in life above the situation in which they were born, society is benefited by the result at least equally with themselves. Sir, the slight consideration of a moment will show us the advantages of education. All the enjoyments that conduce to social happiness, all the comforts that civilization bestows, are derived from that source. The unenlightened reason of the savage is not far exalted above the instinct of the brute ; and it is only when the powers of the

mind are matured and expanded by education, that it can wing its daring flight over the vast and varied regions of literature and the arts. The history of Europe for the last twenty-five years presents melancholy proofs of the effects of ignorance. Within that period we have beheld the commencement of the French revolution : and I feel myself justified in believing, that had the French been an educated people, those atrocities which disgraced its commencement and its progress would not have taken place, nor the world have been so long devastated by a protracted and ferocious war. But, sir, sentiments similar to these have been so much better enforced by a late reverend author, that I cannot do better than conclude this part of my subject by quoting his authority. Mr. Alison, after mentioning the importance of general instruction, proceeds thus : ‘ There is indeed a doctrine of another kind, a doctrine which would teach us that the tranquillity of society is only to be maintained by the ignorance of the people, which for the sake of the few would consign all the rest of mankind to barbarity and gloom, and which would purchase the gross refuse of rank and affluence by the sacrifice of all the qualities of immortal man. To such a doctrine I need not reply. It is replied to by the indignation of every heart that is akin to humanity. It is replied to in deeper tones by the history of the world, and by those terrific scenes which our sister island has presented to our view. It is in the annals of her late sanguinary story that you will see what are the fruits of ignorance and barbarity—with what facility the demagogue and the hypocrite may act upon the minds of an untutored people, and to what lengths of savage cruelty they can go when they limit the only fetters which restrain them. It is there you will learn, that by the eternal decree of Heaven the perfection of society is united with the perfection of the individual ; that to improve the lower ranks of man is to give stability to the higher ; and that the peace of a nation can never be so securely trusted, as in the hands of those who share in its prosperity, and who

are capable of knowing both their rights and their duties. Before I resume my seat, I shall, Sir, in the faint and imperfect manner in which alone I am able, address to you a few further observations that occur to me.

Mr. Shuttleworth.—Sir, One of the most interesting duties which society owes to individuals, is that of bestowing the tribute of approbation on those, by the efforts of whose wisdom and goodness its condition has been improved. Among the illustrious characters who are conspicuous for active benevolence, and whose memories are consecrated in the affections of the world, few have displayed a zeal more earnest, or better directed, than the distinguished individuals whose communications on the subject of this meeting have just been read. Sir, a subject more important than that for attention to which the Duke of Kent and Sir Oswald Mosley are principally known amongst us, could not certainly have engaged their support; for the influence of education upon individual happiness and the good order of society, is not now questionable. The baneful consequences of the prejudices, incapacity, and vices of an uneducated community, are fully and fatally apparent; too much so to justify any indifference to the great cause of education:—And cheering indeed must it be to every well-disposed mind to observe, that from one extremity of the land to the other not the semblance of any such indifference now manifests itself—those narrow views which once excluded the lower classes from knowledge and instruction, which saw danger in the intelligence of the people, and security only in the ignorance which surrounded them, have happily changed for prospects more congenial to the feelings and the sentiments of enlightened man. As a general feature in the character of the higher orders, such illiberal opinions exist no longer—they have been touched by the talisman of Reason, and have undergone a metamorphosis as great as any recorded in the classic creations of Ovid, or the interesting fables of Arabic fiction; for, in place of the attempts of former ages to maintain authority by withholding knowledge

from mankind, we have now the satisfaction of beholding all that is respectable in character, all that is elevated in station and eminent in talent, united in one common effort to give to the poor instruction in its widest range and most useful application.

Sir,—I sympathize fully in the splendid anticipations which the most sanguine of the friends of education indulge, from diffusing the elements of knowledge among the poor; for the inevitable consequence of such a measure appears to be, to increase the prudential habits and to raise the personal respectability of the common people—to improve their capacity for performing the various duties of active life: and (what is certainly by no means unimportant, with a view to the formation of moral character) to direct their attention in the hours of leisure and relaxation to the enjoyment of such pleasures only as are harmless and rational. Although the Report of the Committee very truly states, that the history of the world exhibits no perfect example of an educated people; yet, Sir, we are fully warranted in calculating on these advantages by the examples which even an imperfect experience affords us; for what was it but a systematic, and, with certain exceptions, a general instruction of the people, which produced in Ancient Greece that combination of human excellence that has excited the reverence and admiration of all future society?—To what but to the diffusion of knowledge among the people, can we ascribe the persevering prudence, the reflectiveness and moral propriety which so honourably distinguished our northern brethren?—among whom we have beheld the improvement of the lower orders re-acting on the higher, and animating them to maintain their relative superiority by the acquisition of superior excellencies—excellencies that have aggrandized for their country a moral and intellectual reputation, to which it is probable, had the lower classes been uninformed, they might never have aspired. Sir, it is an interesting and appropriate fact, that in a period of about nine years, during which the

late Henry Fielding, Esq. was the presiding magistrate at Bow-street office, only six Scotchmen were brought before him. Such is the testimony of that country in favour of education. And so general is the connection between vice and ignorance, that the philanthropist Howard, whose opinion on this subject is certainly entitled to the highest consideration, affirms, that the different degrees of crime which he observed in the states of Europe, was always in a converse proportion to the knowledge that prevailed among the people. Facts thus strong in favour of our object might be easily multiplied if it were necessary. But, Sir, it is not now necessary to appeal to particular facts or particular authorities in favour of education; for the opinion that education is the best means of improving the condition of society, by encouraging industry and good conduct, rests on no narrow basis, its foundation is as broad as the concurring testimony of all who have been placed in situations which enable them to judge. It is education, Sir, which forms us all—which is the source of whatever is admirable in society—which has raised man from the wild and brutish habits of savage life, to the dignity which his nature displays in the full expansion of all his high and exclusive faculties. It is education on which the future progress of society depends; and which, in consequence of the facilities of communicating it afforded by this system of instruction, now turns the eye of Hope to the contemplation of a period when the clouds of evil, that still darken the happiness and the wisdom of man, may be dispelled, and

Fly like the moon-eyed herald of dismay,
Chased on its night steed by the star of day.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Funds in a very flourishing state.

Admitted last year	187
Left School	174
Admitted since the opening	1027

Of those now in the School, there are that attend the Estab- lished Church	240
Methodist Chapels	103
Dissenting Chapels	138
Catholic	4
— Total . 485	

PECKHAM.

Lancasterian School, Peckham.

This School was opened on the 10th February, 1813, since which time 191 boys have been admitted, and of that number 117 now remain in the School—The children have made good progress in the several branches of their learning, and the School has been conducted in a manner highly satisfactory to the Committee as well as to the parents of the children.

Arithmetic Simple Addition	20 Boys.
Compound do.	4
Simple Subtraction	4
Compound do.	3
Simple Multiplication	2
Compound do.	
Simple Division	3
Compound do.	3
Reduction	14
Single Rule of Three	2
Practice	2

Reading.—Number of boys that have learned to read a chap- ter in the Testament	40
Writing. Number of boys in writing books	36
Number of boys admitted	191
Now in the School	117

SALTASH.

92 boys in the School.

SHEFFIELD.

Extract from the Fifth Annual Report.

Boys educated the past year	630
Admitted since the School was opened in 1809	2838

With respect to the management of the School, we must observe, that it does not decline from its accustomed excellence, for obedience is willingly paid, and rapid advancement in learning follows of course; and we adduce, as a striking proof of

the affectionate attachment of the boys to their Masters, and of the spirit of order and thirst of improvement excited among them, that many, after having left the School, and begun to work, have actually come to solicit, and have obtained, permission to take their places among their former comrades on various occasions when their parents or masters have given them holidays; even boys receiving their board and education at the Charity School, but who had formerly learned here, have, on their holidays, solicited and obtained the same favour. This is the more surprising, as under their own excellent Master they practise a regular and constant routine of tuition. The parents also testify the pleasure their children have in attending this School, and the regret they manifest when unavoidably absent.

To excite laudable emulation, to reward industry, and to promote improvement, an order of merit has been instituted for 52 boys. None can belong to this honourable order except such as are able to repeat the Rules of the School, the Multiplication Table, all the Tables of Money, Weight, and Measure, and the Ten Commandments. They must also bear a good character at School among their companions, and at home among their friends; and they must maintain this character; for, if they lose it, they will certainly be degraded from the order. Their privilege, as members of it, is, besides a decoration, access to a suitable library of books, consisting of history, travels, the rudiments of the useful arts and sciences, and works of a moral tendency.—Much good has already resulted from the institution of this order.

The same regular attendance on Sunday Schools and Divine Worship may be reported as at our last Annual Meeting, every Scholar being required to attend some church or chapel, and the neglect having on every examination been found very trifling.

At the Meeting held at the School on Wednesday, June 22d, on a Resolution being moved for the institution of a Girls'

School, the Rev. J. Mather and Mr. T. A. Ward submitted the following remarks. Mr. Mather said,

The need of a Girls' School will appear to all, if we consider that there are upwards of a thousand in this town, for whose education, on week days, no provision is made. These have each a voice, and they are all crying to this highly respectable assembly for assistance—Shall they cry in vain? Surely not. What kind of hearts must we possess, if we do not attend to their distress? I must confess that I am ashamed we have been deaf to it so long. We may be justly reproached with our insensibility; but let us this day roll the reproach away. We have attended to Boys. Here are comfortable accommodations for the instruction of nearly a thousand; and can there be any reason assigned why Girls have hitherto been neglected? Are they not possessed, equally with boys, of rational and immortal souls? and are not their souls of the same value with those of boys? Did not the Saviour of man die for the one as well as for the other? Are they not equally destined either to eternal happiness or eternal misery? Can they escape the latter and obtain the former, without instruction in the way of truth? Are not both males and females said to be “one in Christ Jesus?” Why then, should we attempt to divide them? But, permit me to call the attention of this Meeting to the advantages which must result to families, to society, and to the rising generation, from female education. Females were never designed by Providence either to draw the sword in the field of battle, to push the bayonet, or to storm the redoubt; but their stations are not less important.—They stay at home; and while they do this they stamp their own character on the families where they reside;—and so great is female influence, that every Society with which they are connected derives its character from them. Where the word of God is unknown, women are regarded as little better than beasts. And what are the men in such places?—Are they not mere savages? But in those places where woman occupies the place which the

Lord has allotted her, the men are rational, affectionate and kind. But what must be their influence on the rising generation? If they are uneducated, can they teach their children? Does not the earliest instruction of children devolve principally upon mothers? But where they possess not knowledge, they cannot communicate it. The consequence will be, that their offspring will grow up in ignorance: and if the present system of leaving poor females uneducated be continued, their children will be like themselves; and all our labour and expense in teaching boys will be almost in vain. We are more than 200*l.* in debt. Permit me to ask,—May not our present difficulties be viewed as marks of God's displeasure, who leaves us to struggle with them because we have not attended to the education of girls as well as boys?

Mr. T. A. Ward said:—From such an assembly as is now before me I cannot possibly anticipate the rejection of this motion. The object of it is the instruction of females, which all must esteem praiseworthy, when they discover that it is instruction which has elevated the female character to the height of which I see before me many worthy examples;—and, as Mr. Mather has remarked, if we look into the manners of nations, we shall find females most degraded where knowledge is the least esteemed. But is it to the advantage of man, that the being created for his happiness should be his slave?—should be unfit to be received as his companion?—should not be cherished as his most intimate friend? I know the answer which springs instantaneously from your hearts—NO!—It is best for man that the female mind should be stored with sentiments and virtues congenial with his own. Let the studies of both, with respect to public life, vary as much as their constitutions and pursuits; but let the acquirements which are to adorn their fire-sides, and give zest to their recreations,—above all, let those which are to dwell with them for ever, be assimilated as much as is possible. Now this day proves you anxious for the instruction of those who are to become husbands and fathers.—You do well:—Let it prove you equally solicitous

for the welfare of those who are to become wives and mothers. Shall the son, the brother, the husband, the father be instructed, and shall the daughter, the sister, the wife, the mother be ignorant? What a motive would not this be giving them for dislike and separation! Unite them in acquirements, you will unite them in mind, in heart, and in soul. Think too, what superior comforts the tender female will convey to the sick bed of a loved relation, if she be able to bestow those attentions which a knowledge of reading will put into her power. The cheerless invalid, instead of mourning the tedious monotony of his own ideas, will be amused by his intelligent relative, even to the diminution of his anguish; or he will be led to resignation and gratitude, from hearing those portions of sacred Scripture which show the fatherly intentions of chastisement, and speak the rewards promised to faithful and patient christians. These, in the intervals of her employment, will be the duties, the pleasures of the instructed daughter, sister, wife or mother. —And will not such an one be more industrious also in the family? Will she not love to see the children that surround her neat, orderly, and well behaved? Will not she be desirous to teach them industry, sobriety, and virtue? Inspect the houses of the ignorant:—see misery, filth, nakedness, insubordination and vice—see parents heedless of children—see children disobedient to parents!—O my friends! you will consult your own, along with your fellow creatures' happiness, by extending your hand to the poor ignorant female. But I will not occupy more of your time. I refrain from speaking of the utility of sewing, knitting, &c. proposed to be taught them, for it is confessed by all. I trust you will approve the motion.

SOUTHGATE.

Report of the School established at Southgate, in 1810, by John Walker, Esq.

When I became School Master, in Oct. 1813, there were
53 Scholars.

Of which number have left . . . 4
49

Admitted during the last 12 months 34

Total . . . 83

One has left 1

Total now on the Register . . . 82

Number of boys who read in the Bible . . 31

Do. Do. who read in the Testament . 20

Do. Do. in junior classes 31

Total . . 82

Boys in Arithmetic combinations 18

In the First Four Rules . . . 40

Beyond the First Four Rules . . 3

61

Boys who write in Copy Books 36

Admitted from the commencement to

the present time 175

Edward Baldock, Master.

School Southgate, Nov. 1814.

SWANSEA.

The Schoolmaster's Report of the Swansea Lancasterian School,
for Boys, from July 5, 1813, to March 25, 1814.

270 Poor children have been admitted into the School with-
in the above time.

34 Have left the school for various employments.

7 Have been expelled for improper conduct, such as idle-
ness and inattention to the Rules and Orders.

229 Remain upon the present List.

Progress of the School in Reading and Spelling.

50 Have learned to read the Bible.

112 Have also learned to read Freame's Scripture Instruc-
tions, the Testament, and Lessons selected from the
Scriptures This number, forming the four senior
Classes, consequently are able to spell words of two,
three, four, and five syllables.

108 Are making rapid progress in spelling and reading
words of one syllable; out of which number, 11 are
now in the first Class, learning the first rudiments in
the sand.

Progress in Writing.

157 Have learned to write a tolerable (and some a very
good) hand. This number at different times have
formed the sixth, seventh, and eighth Classes.

113 Are now learning to write.

Progress in Arithmetic.

76 Of the whole number have learned to cypher.

21 Of whom are perfect masters of the first four Rules,
Simple and Compound.

Thomas Tomlinson, Master.

TAVISTOCK.

Second Annual Report of the Royal Lancasterian Free School,
established at Tavistock, to the Meeting of Subscribers,
held May 5th, 1814.

Boys.	Girls.	
268	89	Have been admitted into the School, from the 18th May 1812 to the 4th May 1814.
77	11	Have left the School for various employ- ments.
9	4	Expelled for bad behaviour.
2	0	Died.
<hr/> 180	<hr/> 74	Remain in the School.

Progress in Reading and Spelling.

112	46	Are in the daily habit of reading the Holy Scriptures.
30	12	In Watts's Hymns, and Words of two, three, four, and five letters.
20	10	Spell Words of four and five letters.
18	6	Do. Do. two and three Do.
<hr/> 180	<hr/> 74	Total.

Progress in Writing.

122	24	Have learned to write a fair hand.
58	60	Are now learning to write.

Progress in Arithmetic.

123	24	Are in the daily habit of cyphering.
62	9	Of whom are nearly competent in the first four Rules, Simple and Compound.
29	0	Are advanced to the Rule of Three Direct.

Attendance on Religious Worship.

154	61	Establishment.
10	4	Independents.
12	6	Methodists.
4	3	Unitarians.
<hr/> 180	<hr/> 74	Total.

TROY TOWN, ROCHESTER.

Report of the Union Free School, Troy Town, Rochester, from
Nov. 1813 to Nov. 1814.

The Boys' School is conducted by a young man educated in the School, who is not yet 18 years old, and in the last year 153 boys have entered, and as many left the School, of whom 123 could read, write join hand, and had commenced Arithmetic.

The School now consists of 180, comprising children whose parents are of the Established Church, different Protestant Dissenters, and Catholics. The whole of whom write on slates, 66 write join hand on paper, 88 are practising the first four Rules of Arithmetic; 125 read the Scriptures and other books for improvement, and 14 have passed the first four Rules, and (although beyond what is professed to be taught in this School, much to the credit of our juvenile Master,) are now in Reduction, the Rule of Three, &c. A Grammar Class has also been formed, which now consists of 56 Boys.

Many instances of very rapid improvement could be mentioned; boys of seven or eight years old have in eight, seven, six, and some in five months, learned to read, write in join hand, and commenced arithmetic.

The Girls' School consists of 100, (whose parents are likewise of various religious sects,) and whose instruction is superintended by a Committee of Ladies.

The mornings are devoted to the various branches of learning, and the afternoons to needlework. The whole number of Girls write on slates, 25 on paper, 25 are practising arithmetic, and 59 read the Scriptures and other books. Within the last year 78 girls have left the School, after receiving instruction in the above branches.

It is the custom of the Ladies' Committee to watch the conduct of the Girls after they leave the School; and if they continue six months in the first place of service they enter, and can produce a certificate from their Mistress of their good behaviour, they are presented with a dress, or some other gra-

tuity. And we have the pleasure to add that hitherto the conduct of the girls has proved highly satisfactory.

Trusting, Sir, that this Report will equal the expectations of the Managers of the Parent Institution, and the public in general, we have the pleasure to subscribe ourselves,

Yours, very obediently,

Troy Town School,

25th Oct 1814.

Richard L. Weston, Treasurer.

W. P. Morgan, Secretary.

To Jos. Fox, Esq. Secretary,

British and Foreign School Society,

Borough Road.

TYNEMOUTH.

Account of Scholars discharged from and remaining in School, during the last year, with those received during the same period.

In the School, April 10th, 1813,	108
Withdrawn by parents during the present year,	9
Gone to place—receiving the reward	16
Left the parish	3
Expelled	4
Dead	2
	<hr/>
	34
Admitted during the present year	33
Number in the School, April 10th, 1814	<hr/> 1
	107

WADEBRIDGE.

Instituted 1812.

Admitted from the commencement to the present time

	96 Boys.
	56 Girls.
	<hr/>
Total	152
In the School	49 Boys.
	23 Girls.
	<hr/>
Total	72

WHITTINGTON and OSWESTRY.

Since the Boys' school was opened in 1809, the following Monitors have been sent as Masters to different Schools :

George Nicholas, to Felton.

Thomas Nicholas to Selattyn.

James Percy, to Mr. Lancaster, and by him to Newbury.

Richard Jones, to Mr. Lancaster, and by him to Clowance.

John Morris, to Oswestry.

William Davies, to Flint.

William Davies another boy of the same name, to Oswestry House of Industry.

John Venables, to Llanfyllin.

Richard Percy, to Dudleston.

Number of children admitted into Whittington Boys' School since it was established in 1809,	286
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Number of children admitted into Whittington Girls' School since it was established in 1809,	226
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Total admitted into both Schools,	<u>512</u>
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WOBURN.

Secretary's Report on the Woburn Free School, April 13, 1814.

From the Master's daily journal, it appears that the average number of boys on this establishment, from Easter 1813 to Easter 1814, has been ninety-nine, and the average number in attendance receiving education has been sixty-five, being a decrease of ten boys in this last year.

YORK.

Signals, &c. used in the Friends Charity School, York, consisting of 109 Girls.

The children begin the day with sewing, which is generally their employment throughout the Morning School. If, however, any strangers are present, who wish to see the whole routine of business, the Mistress has liberty to gratify them. She rings the bell, when all the children instantly cease to work, and look at her for instructions; the Monitors all repair to the ends of their respective Classes, holding their right hands up empty, waiting likewise for the Mistress's commands. She then, with some force, strikes the desk with both hands, which is the signal for putting up work. This is expeditiously done, the Monitors superintending. When all is properly adjusted, and put into the workbags, each Monitor stands as before at the head of her class, holding up, in her right hand, her threadcase, as a sign to the Mistress that all is put by.

Mistress then gives the signal for the Monitors to sit down, viz. a large pair of scissors held up.

Knitting now commences. Signal for the knitting Monitors, a large knitting needle. Each takes her place at the head of her class, holding up her own knitting in her right hand: Mistress gives the signal (knitting sheath) for the girls to take out their work. Monitors superintend their respective classes till the bell rings, when girls look up, and Monitors take their stations as in sewing. Mistress gives the signal for putting up work. When all is folded properly, and put by, Monitors go to the ends as before, holding up their knitting as an intimation to the Mistress, who then holds out her signal (knitting needle) for them to retire.

Reading. Signal for the Monitors (book), they come from their seats and repair to the reading stations. Bell rings. Monitors go under their hoops, and take down the pointers. Girls who sit at the ends of the benches rise, and take hold of them, in readiness to move them back when the next bell rings. 2nd bell, Girls all rise. Benches moved back. 3rd bell. Girls walk orderly to their respective classes. 4th bell. They begin to read or spell. When the time allowed is expired, bell rings, all instantly cease, and turn their faces towards their Mistress, who rings a 2nd bell for them to return to their seats. Mistress gives the signal (book) for the Monitors to put up their hoops, and sit down.

Writing. Signal (ruler) held up for the General Monitor, who gives out pencils, puts up writing patterns, &c. &c. Signal (pencil) for the Writing Monitors, who arrange themselves at the ends of their respective classes, with a pencil held up in the right hand.

The signals used during the process of writing are numerous, and too difficult to describe to make them intelligible: indeed they can only be learned by practice. When the writing is finished, pencils are replaced, slates exhibited, examined by the Mistress, cleaned by the Monitors, then slung to the desks.

When all is done, Monitors take their posts as before, till the Mistress gives the signal (pencil) for them to retire.

Silence ensues for a few minutes. Scriptures read. Signals for putting off slips, putting on bonnets, &c. Bell rings. All rise in the same way as for reading. They walk slowly and orderly out of the room.

Miscellaneous Remarks.

To prevent noise, the girls make known their wants by signs. If the Monitors want their Mistress, their hands, clasped together, are raised above their heads. If a girl wants a pin, the little finger is held up; a needle, the middle finger with the thimble on; thread, the needle is held up with a bit of thread in it; scissors, two fingers are held up, which are spread open. If work wants attention, it is held up as high as possible. To answer Yes, the right hand is held up. No, the left hand.

An afternoon in each week is devoted to the instruction of the Monitors, and a few other clever girls, in reading, writing, and cyphering. The children also commit to memory "Select passages" of Scripture, compiled by Henry Tuke, and Watts's Hymns; those who are capable of doing so. They are repeated aloud when the School is gathered, and the children are questioned on moral and religious subjects suited to their capacities: but no peculiar creeds are inculcated.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Extract from the periodical Accounts of the United Brethren, highly honourable to the benevolent character of the Rev. Mr. Jones, the Colonial Chaplain, who has in the most disinterested manner espoused the great cause of Education.

30th. We had the unexpected pleasure of a visit from the Rev. Robert Jones, Colonial Chaplain. He was on an official tour to Swellendam, as Deputy from the newly established School Commission at the Cape, to regulate a School, upon the plan of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, as he had done in other places, and was glad to find here a beginning, but objected to the School being kept in the Church; and, as we represented that we had not the means of building a School-house, he, after some deliberation, demanded pen and ink; and having written at the top of a sheet of paper, "Benefactions towards

the building of a School-room at Gnadenthal, a Settlement of the Moravian Missionaries, for the purpose of introducing the System of Education recommended and practised by Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, Oct. 1st, 1813," he generously put down his own name for 100 rix dollars, and encouraged us to show it to visitors, himself promising to engage Subscribers at Cape Town, that if possible we might be able to obtain 2,000 dollars, to be able to erect a School-house.

10. Brother Kuester and his company returned from Cape Town. The Rev. Robert Jones, Chaplain to the Colony, presented brother Kuester with 1215 rix dollars, subscribed towards the building of a School-house at Gnadenthal, for the instruction of the Hottentot children on the plan adopted by Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster; and he had an opportunity of waiting upon, and thanking our kind benefactors in person. This act of benevolence calls forth our warmest acknowledgements, and we pray the Lord to reward all those who take so cordial a share in the welfare of this country, and the instruction of the Hottentots in the Christian religion, with the richest spiritual blessings.

The Subscribers to this benevolent undertaking were,

His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Francis	<i>rix dollars.</i>
Craddock,	200
The Honourable Lady Theodosia Craddock,	100
The Bible and School Commission,	100
The Rev. Robert Jones,	100
The Rev. G. Hough,	50
The Rev. C. Fleck,	25
The Rev. C. H. F. Hesse,	20
Lady Ann Dashwood,	50
— Jennings, Esq.	100
J. A. Trutter, Esq.	50
J. H. Harrington, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Thorn,	50
Mr. G. W. Hoppe,	50
Mr. G. A. Watermeyer,	50
Mr. J. G. Steegman,	10
Mr. E. F. Schroeder,	40
Mr. Gabriel Fosse,	30
Mr. Abraham Foure,	20
Mr. G. Erueckner,	20
Mr. P. H. Pohlman,	25
Mr. J. C. Disandt,	25
The Fund of the Lutheran Church, by Mr. Hohne, Elder,	100
Total	<u>1215</u>

